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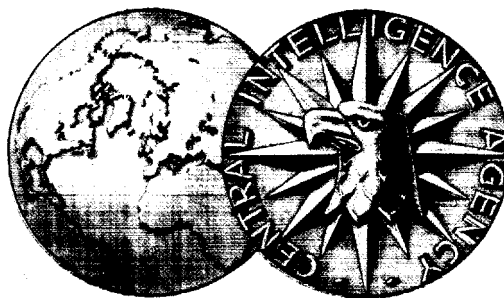
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W A R N I N G

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Boundary and Territorial Changes: 1945-1949
(CIA 11197)

Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with
the intelligence organizations of the Depart-
ments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

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**I. SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY CHANGES,
TRANSFERS OF TERRITORY, AND CHANGES IN STATUS
OF POLITICAL ENTITIES SINCE MAY 1945**

The following statement summarizes briefly the changes in international boundaries, the transfers of territory, and the changes in status of political entities that have taken place since VE-Day (May 1945). For the most part, the list includes only changes from the prewar status, since the alterations and annexations brought about directly or indirectly by German, Japanese, and Italian aggression in the 1930's and early 1940's are not considered as definitive unless later confirmed by Peace Treaties to which the Allied nations were parties.

The list does not include the redefinition or redemarcation of existing boundaries where no transfer of territories or the transfer of only small areas was involved. Boundaries that have been redefined or redemarcated in the postwar period include those between Afghanistan and USSR, Norway and USSR, Ethiopia and Kenya, and Ethiopia and French Somaliland. The Ecuador-Peru boundary has been in process of demarcation for several years on the basis of the definition given in the Rio Protocol of 1942 and the award of the Brazilian arbitrator.

Changes in status due to the internal reorganization of a colonial empire are not listed unless such changes resulted in the creation or disappearance of political entities. Trust territories and former mandates are given in a supplementary list at the end of the paper. The numbers and letters in this outline are the same as the numbers and letters of the corresponding areas on the accompanying map, Boundary and Territorial Changes: 1945-1949 (CIA 11197). Transfers in claims over the Antarctic continent or the Sub-Antarctic islands are not included because, as a general policy, the United States Government does not recognize claims of other nations in this area.

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It is believed that this list of changes is complete, but if readers of the Bulletin note any omissions or errors they are requested to call CIA extension 2384.

Changes Effected by Peace Treaties with Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Italy Dated February 10, 1947

1. Finland-USSR boundary.
 - 1a. Petsamo (Pechenga) area ceded to USSR by Article 2 of Peace Treaty with Finland.
 - 1b. Sala area ceded to USSR by Finnish-Soviet Treaty of March 12, 1940; cession confirmed by Article 1 of Peace Treaty.
 - 1c. Viipuri (Viborg)-Lake Ladoga area ceded to USSR by Treaty of March 12, 1940; cession confirmed by Article 1 of Peace Treaty.
 - 1d. Porkkala-Udd area leased to USSR for fifty years for naval base by Article 4 of Peace Treaty.
2. Czechoslovakia-Hungary boundary. Three villages and their environs south of Danube River near Bratislava ceded to Czechoslovakia by Article 1 of Peace Treaty with Hungary.
3. Rumania-USSR boundary. Cession of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR by Rumanian-Soviet Agreement of June 28, 1940; confirmed by Article 1 of Peace Treaty with Rumania.
4. Bulgaria-Rumania boundary. Cession of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria by treaty of Craiova between Bulgaria and Rumania, signed September 17, 1940; confirmed by Article 1 of Peace Treaty with Bulgaria and Article 1 of the Peace Treaty with Rumania.

5. France-Italy boundary. Article 1 of Peace Treaty with Italy provided for cession to France of small amounts of territory in the following four areas:

5a. Little St. Bernard Pass.

5b. Mont Cenis Plateau.

5c. Mont Thabor-Chaberton.

5d. Upper valleys of the Tinee, Vesubie, and Roya rivers.

6. Italy-Yugoslavia Boundary.

6a. New boundary across the former Venezia Giulia described by Article 3 of Peace Treaty with Italy.

6b. Italian islands in Adriatic and commune of Zara (Zadar) ceded to Yugoslavia by Article 11 of Italian Peace Treaty.

7. Free Territory of Trieste constituted by Article 21 of the Italian Peace Treaty, and its boundaries with Italy and Yugoslavia defined by Articles 4 and 22, respectively.

8. Island of Saseno. Italian claims to this island renounced in favor of Albania by Article 28 of Peace Treaty.

9. Dodecanese ceded to Greece by Article 14 of Italian Peace Treaty.

Provisional Arrangements Regarding Germany and Danzig Made at the Potsdam Conference, July-August 1945¹

1. The Potsdam Conference included representatives of the US, the UK, and the USSR.

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10. Königsberg (Kaliningrad) area, consisting of north-eastern East Prussia, placed under administration of the USSR pending final territorial settlement at the peace conference on Germany.

11. Southern East Prussia placed under administration of Poland pending final peace settlement.

12. Free City of Danzig (Gdansk) placed under Polish administration pending final peace settlement.

13a. German territories east of line running south from Baltic Sea west of Swinemünde (Swinoujście), thence along Oder and western Neisse rivers to Czechoslovak frontier, placed under Polish administration pending final determination of western boundary of Poland at the German peace treaty settlement.

13b. Stettin (Szczecin) and adjacent territory to west of Oder River also administered by Poland, although not mentioned in the Potsdam Communiqué.

Changes Resulting From Bilateral Agreements To Which the United States Was Not a Party

14. Poland-USSR boundary defined by Polish-Soviet Treaty signed in Moscow August 16, 1945, resulted in cession of former eastern Poland to USSR.

15. Carpatho-Ukraine, or Ruthenia (Transcarpathian Ukraine), ceded to USSR by Czechoslovak-Soviet Treaty signed in Moscow June 29, 1945.

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Boundary Change Connected with Finnish-Soviet Negotiations
on German Assets

16. Janiskoski-Niskakoski area ceded to USSR by Finnish-Soviet agreement on disposition of German assets, signed February 3, 1947.

Area Detached From Germany for Certain Administrative
Purposes by France

17. The Saar, technically part of French Occupation Zone in Germany, integrated with the French economy and, in December 1947, provided with a constitution which stipulates that: (a) the Saar is independent of Germany, (b) France takes over defense and foreign affairs of Saar, (c) French tariffs and currency laws are introduced, (d) a French representative shall have right to issue decrees safeguarding economic union with France and to supervise execution of the Constitution, and (e) judicial uniformity with France, within framework of Constitution is set up. Saar boundaries set up by French in June 1947 incorporate other German territory not in 1935 plebiscite area.

Establishment of Republic of Korea

18. Korea. Joint Declaration issued by US, UK, and China at Cairo, December 1, 1943, stated that in due course Korea should become free and independent. Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers of US, USSR, and UK made agreement December 27, 1945, (later adhered to by China) designed to re-establish Korea as independent state. UN General Assembly resolutions of November 14, 1947, expressed belief that Korean independence should be re-established as soon as possible. In accordance with procedures recommended by General Assembly resolutions, Government of the Republic of Korea was inaugurated

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August 15, 1948, but Soviet Government refused to allow implementation of General Assembly resolutions in its occupation zone north of the 38th parallel. In December 1948, General Assembly approved report of UN Temporary Commission on Korea, declaring that "there has been established a lawful government (the Government of the Republic of Korea), having effective control and jurisdiction over that part of Korea where the Temporary Commission was able to observe and consult ... and that this is the only such Government in Korea." US extended de jure recognition to Republic of Korea January 1, 1949.

Other Former Japanese Territories Thus Far Subject to Specific International Action

Definitive settlement of the problem of sovereignty over former Japanese territories awaits a Peace Treaty for Japan. The Cairo Conference Declaration of December 1, 1943, stated that "Japan should be stripped of all islands in the Pacific which it had taken since the beginning of World War I, that all territories Japan had stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands should be restored to China, and that Japan should be expelled from all other territories which it had taken by violence and greed." The Proclamation defining terms of surrender for Japan, issued at Potsdam July 26, 1945, by the US, China, and the UK (and with which the USSR later associated itself) stated that the terms of the Cairo Declaration should be carried out and that Japanese sovereignty should be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and such minor islands as should be determined.

19. Southern Sakhalin Island (Karafuto) and the Kurile Islands are under administration of USSR. The Yalta Agreement of February 11, 1945, provided that USSR would enter

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the war against Japan provided that, among other conditions, southern Sakhalin and the islands adjacent to it should be "returned to" the Soviet Union and that the Kurile Islands should be "handed over to" the Soviet Union.

20. Port Arthur and Dairen. By agreements attached to the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance signed in Moscow, August 14, 1945, an area substantially the same as former Japanese Kwantung Leased Territory was designated as a naval base under military control of USSR and civil control of China for thirty years. Dairen was to be a free port under Chinese civilian control and not subject to military control except in event of war with Japan. Provisions of these agreements have not been fully implemented.

21. Taiwan (Formosa) and Pescadores Islands are under the administration of China. Cairo Conference, November 1943, agreed that these areas should be restored to China.

Other Areas Incorporated into the USSR¹

22. The three Baltic States. The US Government has stated publicly that it does not recognize the incorporation of these states into the Soviet Union.

22a. Estonia.

22b. Latvia.

22c. Lithuania.

23. Tannu Tuva.

1. De facto annexation of these areas to the USSR took place before May 1945, but they are included in this list because of the importance of the changes from the prewar status.

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Return of Kwangchowan Leased Territory to China

24. By terms of convention signed August 18, 1945, in Chungking, France returned the Kwangchowan Leased Territory to China, giving up its rights in the area.

Philippine Independence

25. Independence of the Republic of the Philippines proclaimed July 4, 1946.

Partition of Palestine

26. UN General Assembly resolution of November 29, 1947, recommended plan for partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states with a special international regime for Jerusalem, and for an economic union of all Palestine. British mandate over Palestine ended and Provisional Government of the State of Israel established May 14, 1948. De jure recognition of Israel by US Government January 31, 1949. Boundaries of Israel and disposition of Jerusalem and Arab areas not finally determined.

Burmese Independence

27. Independence of the Union of Burma proclaimed January 4, 1948.

Changes within the British Commonwealth of Nations

28. India.

28a. Dominion of India established August 15, 1947.

28b. Dominion of Pakistan established August 15, 1947.

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29. Ceylon became self-governing dominion February 4, 1948.
30. Malayan States and British Borneo.
 - 30a. Federation of Malaya constituted February 1, 1948, succeeding the Malayan Union which in turn had been created in 1946 from the Federated and Unfederated Malay States and the Straits Settlements except Singapore and Labuan.¹
 - 30b. Singapore became separate crown colony April 1, 1946. It includes, as formerly, Cocos Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.
 - 30c. Labuan, formerly one of Straits Settlements, became part of British North Borneo, 1946.
31. Newfoundland (including Labrador) became province of Canada, March 31, 1949.

Independence of Republic of Ireland

32. Republic of Ireland became independent, April 18, 1949.

TRUST TERRITORIES AND FORMER MANDATES²

The following list gives the territories formerly administered as mandates under the League of Nations, and which, with the exception of Southwest Africa, have become trust territories under the trusteeship system of the UN. The state designated as administering

1. The office of Governor General of Malaya was created in 1946 with authority over the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, British North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei. In 1948, the title of the office was changed to Commissioner General.
2. Palestine is listed above.

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authority and the date on which the trusteeship agreement for the area was approved by the General Assembly or the Security Council of the UN are also given.

- A. Togoland (United Kingdom) December 13, 1946
- B. Togoland (France) December 13, 1946
- C. Cameroons (United Kingdom) December 13, 1946
- D. Cameroons (France) December 13, 1946
- E. Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium) December 13, 1946
- F. Tanganyika (United Kingdom) December 13, 1946
- G. Southwest Africa, administered by the Union of South Africa, not placed under trusteeship system
- H. Territory of New Guinea (Australia) December 13, 1946
- I. Nauru (Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, with Australia exercising the powers on behalf of the three) November 1, 1947
- J. Territory of the Pacific Islands (United States) April 2, 1947 (Composed of the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Marianas Islands with the exception of Guam -- being the islands formerly under Japanese mandate)
- K. Western Samoa (New Zealand) December 13, 1946

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II. A NEW PHYSICAL MAP OF THE USSR

The War Office of the United Kingdom has recently published a physical map of the Soviet Union -- USSR and Adjacent Areas, GSGS No. 4625, 1:8,000,000, June 1948, (CIA Call No. 47966). The issue is a first edition and is marked "not fully corrected." The map, however, is the best physical map of the USSR published in English, and is the most authoritative that is available in quantity.¹

The compilation and publication of this map is a noteworthy achievement but, in a preliminary edition of so involved an undertaking as this, certain errors in content and technical imperfections are almost certain to occur. The map shows a large volume of information but in some cases at the expense of legibility and clarity. Because the map is unique and of exceptional value, it is sure to be widely used. In order that Americans may be more discriminate in their use of the map, a preliminary description and evaluation is given below.

Description

Terrain data shown on the new British map include contours, gradient tints, spot heights, rivers and lakes, glaciers and permanent snow, marshes, salt pans, and sandy deserts. Transportation information is detailed in relation to the scale. Roads are divided into three categories -- metalled, natural surface and tracks; and caravan routes, paths and minor tracks. Four categories of railroads are distinguished -- double track, single track, narrow gauge, and under construction or projected. Each of these is further subdivided into main and minor routes. Navigable canals are also shown. Populated places are classified

1. An American copy of the map is being printed and should be available for distribution in the near future.

into six categories according to number of inhabitants. Administrative boundaries are given for Union Republics in the USSR and sheng (provinces) in China.

On the front and reverse sides of the map are tables of Russian and non-Russian abbreviations of physical and cultural terms. Glossaries of physical terms are given for the Russian, Arabic, Soviet Arctic, Far Eastern, Mongolian, Persian, Scandinavian and German, western Turkic (mainly Turkey), and eastern Turkic (Central Asia) languages. Some minor errors, however, appear in the glossary. For example, sovkhos is a "State farm" (i.e., owned and operated by the state) rather than a "big collective farm," and Im. is the abbreviation for imeni, meaning "by the name of" and not for imeniye, meaning "large estate."

The back of the map also includes a gazetteer that gives locations of approximately 9,000 places to the nearest degree of latitude and longitude. The gazetteer is divided into three parts: populated places (approximately 6,100); hydrography and drainage (approximately 1,900); and terrain features (approximately 1,000). Although the number of place names listed is large, the map and gazetteer do not completely replace the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1:9,000,000, National Geographic Society, 1944. The latter map shows oblasts and in its gazetteer identifies all places by the oblasts in which they are located. Moreover, the same place names do not appear on the two maps. Consequently, both maps will be necessary in order to obtain the largest coverage of place names available in English in map and gazetteer form.

Sources

The source used for new British map of the USSR was the Soviet map Gipsometricheskaya Karta SSSR (Hypsometric Map of the USSR), 1:5,000,000, Glavnoye Upravleniye Geodezii i Kartografii pri SNK [GUGK] (Principal Administration of

Geodesy and Cartography of the Council of People's Commissars (now the council of Ministers), 1940. A supplementary source was the Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta SSSR (Political-Administrative Map of the USSR), 1:5,000,000, GUGK, 1946. Although these are basic sources, it is unfortunate that Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik, Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Political-Administrative Map), 1:4,000,000, Kartograficheskaya Chast' Voennotopograficheskogo Upravleniya General'nogo Shtaba Vooruzhennykh Sil SSSR (Cartographic Section, Military-Topographic Administration, General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR), 1947, was not available for use in correcting the new British map, and in making refinements of detail in some physical data, boundaries, and transportation features.

The British map is not a direct copy of the Soviet physical map. Because of the reduction in scale, a number of features shown on the original have been omitted. On the other hand, an attempt was made to add road and railroad information frequently omitted from Soviet maps.

Physical Data

To show terrain at the smaller scale, the 300-meter and 700-meter contour lines have been omitted from the British map. The choice is good since these contours are not important for most of the USSR. They would be desirable only in part of the Kazakh Highland and in parts of the Central Siberian Plateau. Precipices, mountain passes, volcanoes, isobaths, intermittent streams, and rapids and waterfalls have also been omitted. Use of the 1947 Soviet map mentioned above would have made it possible for the compilers to show the recent changes in the coastline of the Caspian Sea, the extent of Soviet knowledge of the Arctic coastline, and greater detail of the glacial-lake drainage of Arctic Siberia.

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Populated Places and Place Names

The classification of populated places is based on the Soviet political map of 1946. The British map, however, has one population category fewer than the Soviet map of 1946. Places with populations under 500 have been lumped into the category "under 2,000." The British map also omits factories and cultural bases, yurts and winter huts, and water stations. These omissions are most critical in Arctic Siberia. The total number of place names, however, is greater than that shown on the Soviet physical map. This increases the usefulness of the British map but gives it a cluttered appearance. In the European USSR, particularly, the names in some areas obscure the physical features.

Spellings of place names are not in accord with the BGN decisions, but a note indicates that in the next revision that system will be adopted. Aside from the differences in systems, there are some errors in the names of land features. For example: Zapadno Sayan should read Zapadnyy Sayan; Litoysko Belorusskaya Vozvyshennost' should read Litovsko-Belorusskaya Vozvyshennost'; Khrebet Borshcho Vochny should read Khrebet Borshchovochnyy; and Shredinny Khrebet should read Sredinnyy Khrebet.

Transportation

The British map in general shows more road and railroad information than do available Russian maps but does not identify port cities. In the attempt to give more information than appears on most Soviet maps, some of the results are questionable. Such railroad lines as the Baykal-Amur Magistral (abbreviated as BAM), the Aleksandrov Gay-Kungrad, the Budenovsk-Michurinsk, the Berezniki-Ust' Kozhva, and the Kurgan-Izhevsk lines are shown as under construction or projected. It

would be a sounder cartographic practice to omit the last four lines completely and to indicate as uncertain the alignment of those railroads whose exact routes are not definitely known. The latter practice is particularly important in the case of the incorrect alignment of the BAM on the new British map because previous public reports and an incorrect alignment on the National Geographic map have already led to confusion and misunderstanding.

The new British map shows a dense pattern of roads and trails in relation to its scale, but the road types selected do not reveal the actual character of the Soviet road system. Only two road categories are used--metalled and natural. Consequently, improved dirt roads, which comprise one-third of the total road system, are classed as "natural surface" roads. The important Magadan-Kolyma and the Never-Tommot highways in eastern Siberia, for example, are shown as natural surface roads although they are highly improved (for the region) roads of significant interregional importance. Thus, the failure to differentiate between improved and unimproved dirt roads results in a definite distortion of fact.

Although the legend of the British maps includes a symbol for pipelines, no lines are shown on the map.

Boundaries

Users of the new British map are advised to heed the general disclaimer regarding boundaries since many of those given are de facto boundaries according to the US point of view. The disclaimer, however, does not cover all of the boundary inconsistencies on the map. The use of a bold boundary symbol in the oceans -- as between Hokkaido and Karafuto and the Kuriles, and in the Arctic -- is a questionable cartographic practice and on this map is definitely misleading. The international boundary shown in the Arctic Ocean particularly,

should be disregarded. US policy does not recognize the sector principle reflected in these boundaries. The map, in fact, outdoes the Soviet maps, which always make a distinction between a conventional international boundary and a boundary of "Soviet Polar Possessions." Not all of the de facto boundaries are shown on the British map; for example, the boundaries of the Porkkala-Udd leasehold and of the Port Arthur area, and the new boundary in the Janiskoski-Niskakoski area on the Finnish frontier.

On the new map, internal administrative boundaries are shown only for the Union Republics in the USSR and for the sheng in China. The latter are generalized as well as out of date for Manchuria. In referring to internal boundaries, the map uses English equivalents for administrative units, a practice that is confusing. Since there are no English equivalents for Russian internal units, it is advisable to use the foreign terms.

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III. BRIEF NOTICES

A. POSTWAR MAPS OF JAPANESE MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS

The boundaries of the minor civil divisions of Japan as of August 1948 are shown on a new set of seven maps at the scale of 1:500,000. The maps were published by the Chiri Chosa Sho (Geographic Survey Bureau), the agency that has replaced the former Rikuchi Sokuryo Bu (Land Survey Department) as the chief Japanese mapping agency.

The set consists of monochrome sheets showing the boundaries of the gun (counties), shi (cities), and machi and mura (two classes of rural administrative areas).

The sheets show the following areas:

- (1) Hokkaido
- (2) Honshu -- Tohoku
- (3) Honshu -- Kanto
- (4) Honshu -- Chubu
- (5) Honshu -- Kinki
- (6) Honshu -- Chugoku; and Shikoku
- (7) Kyushu

Gun and shi names are given, and machi and mura are numbered and keyed to an accompanying list of names.

Copies of the 1:500,000 sheets would be the most suitable bases now available for plotting statistical data by minor civil divisions, despite the somewhat generalized boundaries. Some difficulty, however, might be encountered in getting clear photostatic reproductions or enlargements of the sheets because of the poor quality of the paper. Both the maps and the list of names are in Japanese, but can be used with the aid of Department of State Publication 2749, Far Eastern Series 19, "Administrative Subdivisions of Japan."

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Comparison of the 1948 boundaries with the 1943 boundaries shown in the State Department publication indicates that the incorporation of new cities has been resumed, after a short interruption in 1944 and 1945. A check of sixteen of the forty-six ken (prefectures) reveals nine new cities, three of them in Hokkaido alone. Consolidations of machi and mura appear to have been fewer between 1943 and 1948 than in the years immediately prior to 1943.

The 7-sheet set is accompanied by an over-all map of Japan at 1:3,000,000, which shows boundaries of gun and shi but not of machi and mura.

Two copies of the 7-sheet set, the accompanying over-all map, and the list of names are available at the Army Map Service, under the following titles and call number:

1:500,000 Gun-shi-cho-son Kukaku Sozu (County-City-Rural Administrative Area Boundary Map); [Japanese] Chiri Chosa Sho (Geographic Survey Bureau); AMS Call No. 73L 3-28-31366-500, 7 sheets, with accompanying list of names.

1:3,000,000 Gun-shi Kukaku Sozu (County-City Boundary Map); same publisher as above; AMS Call No. 73L 1-28-31366-3000.

B. VEGETATION MAP OF FRANCE

An excellent 16-plate map of the Toulouse area is the first published sheet of a new map of the vegetation of France designed to cover the entire country, Carte de la Végétation de la France, 1:200,000, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (National Center for Scientific Research), 1947, Sheet 71 -- Toulouse (CIA Call No. 38605). Sheet 71 of Carte de la France à 1:200,000 was used as the base on which details of vegetation and

land use were overprinted. Field studies for the sheet were made by Professor Henri Gaussen and Paul Rey of the University of Toulouse, assisted by local teachers and by representatives of various government agencies.

On the Toulouse sheet, twenty-four categories of natural vegetation are shown by twelve colors. The percentage of the area of each canton under cultivation, and in forest, natural meadow, pasture, and waste land is indicated by black letters of graduate size. Colored letters of graduated size show the percentage of land normally in wheat, forage crops, oats, corn, vines, potatoes, millet, buckwheat, barley, and fallow. A special symbol indicates each ten acres of vineyard; other symbols are used for the distribution of market gardens, tobacco culture, and types of fruit orchards.

The top and bottom margins of the map include eight smaller maps of the area as a whole at the scale of 1:1,250,000. Two show air photo coverage and administrative boundaries. The others are generalized maps of the distribution of dominant forest associations, soils, land use, major crops, precipitation and temperature, and other climatic hazards to agriculture (hailstorm frequency, wind direction, and storm tracks). The small maps aid materially in the interpretations of the distributions shown on the main map.

An explanatory text, which discusses the plant ecology of the Toulouse area, is printed in the right and left margins of the map. The text is a summary of a more detailed analysis of the area that is published separately.

The technique of printing text and smaller maps around the main map is an effective method of presenting the vegetation complex in concise form. The authors, however, have included so much information that a lengthy examination is necessary

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in order to understand the various distributions and inter-relationships shown on the map. The Toulouse sheet of the new vegetation map of France, however, presents a wealth of information that will be of use to ecologists, agriculturalists, geographers, and cartographers.

C. GREEK MAP AT 1:200,000

In an effort to meet new needs for an accurate medium scale map of Greece arising from the current civil war, the Yeografikí Ipíresía Stratoú (Geographic Service of the Army) has revived its topographic map set at 1:200,000 under the new title Stratiyikós Khartís tis Elládhos (Strategic Map of Greece). The old 1:200,000 set, which was wholly inadequate in content and presentation, was abandoned in 1927 after the publication of only 14 sheets. The new set, by contrast, is good cartographically and presents almost as much information as the standard 1:100,000 set. For terrain it is better than the British 1:250,000 map of Greece. The new map adequately fills the gap between the Greek 1:100,000 and 1:400,000 sets, and should be of value particularly for strategic planning.

By the end of 1948, sixteen sheets covering Ípiros (Epirus), Thessalía (Thessaly), Stereá Ellás (Central Greece), and the northwestern Kikládhes (Cyclades) had been published. Ten of these sheets, covering Ípiros, Thessalía, and part of Stereá Ellás (about 22 percent of the land area of Greece) are available at both the AMS and the CIA. The CIA call number is 38428. At the present rate of publication, the whole country should be covered at 1:200,000 by the end of 1950.

All sheets are printed in two styles -- one with and one without the British Mediterranean grid. Several of the sheets have erroneously been entitled Yenikós Khártis tis Elládhos (General Map of Greece), which is the title of the 1:400,000 set.

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